

# ANTIPODES.

OR

## REFORMATION

WITH THE HEELES UPWARD.

BEING

A compendious Narrative or Discovery, of the great hypocrisie of  
of our pretending Reformers, the treacherous enslaving practi-  
ces of a trayterous Party in the House of Commons,  
contrary to their solemn Protestations, frequent Decla-  
rations, declared Duties, and the known  
Laws of the Land, &c.

WHEREBY

Both the Commonalty and Souldiery may plainly discover, that  
what was formerly by them adjudged Tyrannie and Oppres-  
sion in others; is now practised and maintained to  
be Justice and Equity in themselves; and that notwith-  
standing they pretended Liberty, they in-  
creased Slavery, both to the King,  
His Posterity, and People.

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Isaiah 59. 7, 8.

Their feet runne to evill, and they make haste to shed innocent blood: their thought  
are thoughts of iniquity, wasting and destruction is in their paths. The way of  
peace they know not, and there is no judgement in their goings: They have  
made them crooked paths, whosoever goeth therein, shall not know peace.

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mons of England.

1647.

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OR

## REFORMATION with the heels upward.

**I**T cannot be forgotten, that at the first coming together of this Parliament, there were many burthens, and necessities of oppressions and injustices done by persons in trust and authority, to the great dishonour of the King, and damage of the Kingdomes; all which were in the Parliaments Remonstrance largely explained, and laid down in divers heads or branches, viz.

1. That Projects and Monopolies were granted, and a generall burthen brought upon the Kingdom, for the enriching of particular persons.
2. That persons were protected from due processe at law, by the power of great ones, the guilty acquitted, and innocent condemned.
3. That the Law was not the security, but the ruine of the People.
4. That illegall and unnecessary taxes, as Ship-money, and others, (contrary to Law and the Subjects liberty) were imposed.
5. That severall free men were illegallly disfranchis'd of their liberties, and imprisoned without any indictment, or testimony of fact committed.
6. That many others were stigmatized, fined, and banished, for endeavouring the maintenance of the Lawes and liberties of the Kingdom.
7. That many were forced to sweare to answer as interrogatories against themselves, &c.

These and many other great grievous oppressions lay upon the pore people of England, untill such time as this Parliament (in the infancy and innocency thereof) did both declare against them, and endeavour to bring the authors to condign punishment, for the performance whereof they entered into a Solemn Covenant, wherein they engaged the whole Kingdom with them.

In pursuance of which engagement, the Lords and Commons by several Declarations and Ordinances imposed their laws to the

People often declaring unto <sup>(5)</sup> ~~show~~ the urgent necessity of assisting them; and often calling the great God of Heaven and Earth to witness that what they then aimed at was only the removing the King from his evill Counsellors, and bringing Delinquents to tryall, & securing the peace and liberty of the Subject; and that if after all their reproaches from their enemies, and slightfull discouragements from friends, they could but obtain the desired end before mentioned, they should receive in their sufferings, and think that to be a sufficient reward of all their labours.

And further, that they might the better worke upon the affection of the People, they in a Declaration Jan. 30. 1643. declared as followeth. We place not our confidence in our own strength, but in God almighty, the Lord of Hosts, who will not leave nor forsake his People: it is his own truth and cause we maintain, the exaltation of the Kingdome of his Sonne, and the preservation of his Church, and of this whole Island from utter ruine, is our aime, and the end we have before our eyes.

Upon these and the like grounds, we resolve with courage and constancy unto the end to do our parts; and the Lord who hath favoured up our spirits, displayed his Banner, and given the alarm, do that which serveth him good.

And this Declaration we make not from any presumption in the strength of our Armies; but from the sense of that duty which is required, and expected from the high places and relations wherein we stand, &c. Having after long and grave consultations, resolved and decreed never to lay down our Arms, till truth and Peace by the blessing of God be settled in this Kingdome upon a firm foundation, for the present and future Generations, which shall be esteemed of us a sufficient, yea abundant reward of all that wee can do or suffer in this cause.

Oh that too many members of the Houses of Parliament had not forgot themselves! Or that they would remember, that the al-seeing God, (who know their hearts, and hates hypocrisie) will surely require the due performance of these solemn engagements at their hands; and that they cannot now expect the continuance of his blessing upon them, since they have neglected to pay their vows unto God, performe their declared duty to the Kingdome, whereunto they engaged themselves, and called him as a witness, as if their integrity

were not sufficient, unless proclaimed in the face of Jehovah: Heavens  
Oh Heavens, and tremble at this: Oh England stand amazed: In-  
my of your traitors have conducted wickedness, they promised liber-  
ty, but behold slavery; they pretended Justice, but behold oppres-  
sion; they pretended Reformation, but behold deformation; they  
pleaded law, but have lost conscience; they pretended piety, but be-  
hold hypocrisy; Justice is turned backward, Treason is countenanc-  
ed, and much discouraged, your oppressors honoured, your friends  
displeased, your seeming safety, is become your certain sickness; and  
what will you doe in the end thereof? Believe it Country-men  
and fellow Souldiers, our condition is much worie then at the be-  
ginning, for then we knew our sickness, and remedy, but now such  
are our distempers, that wee may more easily know them then cure  
them; their priviledge is our bondage, their power our penitence;  
their rights our poverty, their will our law, their smiles our safe-  
ty, their frownes our ruine; and though by the free Commons cho-  
sen servants, yet by their usurpations become Masters, ney Kings,  
commanding both King and People without controule; because  
they cannot make a Law theyle keepe none.

Consider all your former sufferings, being compared yee will  
find that these Egyptian Task-masters doe much exceed in cruelty;  
remember the vast expence of blood and treasure you have laid out  
for them to keepe them quiet, see the Improvement of it, see what  
oppressions they have eased you off, ney rather have not doubled.

Shall protectors be proclaimed enemies; what makes Sir Hen-  
ry Vane senior in the House of Commons?

1. It is be a crime destructive to the Law and liberty of the Peo-  
ple for persons to be examined from the due course of law and Ju-  
stice, as the Parliament have often declared, against the King; how  
comes it to passe that Manchester, Clotworthy, VValler, Hollis,  
and Barwicke, and many other accused of Treason and other worse  
meanours against the State, are protected by vertue of a never be-  
fore heard of priviledge, and their accusers imprisoned, to the mi-  
line of themselves and families; Oh England, England, what will be-  
come of thee, when thy fellow subjects exercise sovereignty, and  
then sitte a silly sheep delights to have it so?

2. If the working the Law, like a nose of wax, and making it  
further than the hand should have it, be a practice destructive to  
the

the law and liberty of the People, what art thou and have thou the Voice  
 Orders, and practices of their Councils, who derive a power  
 from the Parliament, & they break the Law, for all their extraordinary  
 civil practices and illegall proceedings in the examinations, confessions  
 and sentences passed upon divers of our Commons, answering all  
 pleas with their power, and following all directions, with out any ab-  
 straction, we then are the makers of a Law, we be able to judge of  
 the truth and law, therefore we are Law, and so it may be thinking is  
 but harpington, as we are the law good fellowship, whereas a trick  
 of you an treason or breach of trull, for a mistake, or mis-under-  
 standings, we are bound to believe it because they say so. Let us  
 make be the maker of decisions, and then we have laws, a brave  
 Parliament, such as is the Law, and will be the truth, and then we  
 will to liberty, and welcome slavery: Bore, the people of England,  
 to the yoke of subjection, be a servant to thy servant, and let it be  
 reported in future ages, that thou brokest the bonds of thy Sovere-  
 nities, and becamest slave to thy equals.

And if the suspending illegall power in the Parliament be de-  
 structive to the law and liberty of the People, pray how comes it to  
 passe that so many Ordinances for Tithes of all other, that Anti-  
 christian and foule murdering edicts, with many other subject de-  
 vouring Votes, hath within these few years passed for current  
 course and good law amongst us.

And as a distinct practice to imprison free men without in-  
 dictment or testimony of fact, committed by their witnesses, which  
 the Law of the Kingdome requires. How comes it to passe that so  
 many faithfull servants of God and the Kingdome, have been so  
 long imprisoned, some a yeere, some two, some more, with-  
 ly for discharge of their duties to God and the Kingdome, in dis-  
 covering the evasions and deceitfull practices of such as endeavoured  
 the Kingdomes ruine: what makes Lilburne, Overton, Macgraw,  
 Booth, and many more in the Tower, Fleet, Newgate, Chancery,  
 White-hall, every prison having some just cause for the King-  
 domes cause, but who are cast unto imprisonment: Oh England  
 England, if thou suffer thy selfe thus to be ruled by the ser-  
 vants, thou wilt prove a bye-word to all Nations, and wasteth  
 the play of any. Rescue thy selfe, and rescue the Kingdome:  
 be woe know that though thou hast been long past, yet thou  
 both.



high-dread and knowest how to call them to account: For all their  
 actions, let them know that they are visible of thine eyes: thou  
 wilt try their hearts: they have received, and feared amongst them, and  
 make them feare and tremble; look back upon their Deliberations,  
 have they not covenanted, and craved you to Covenant, and lift up  
 your hands to the most high God, to preserve the Priviledges of the  
 Parliament, and the Liberties of the People? (not by their Priviledges  
 to destroy your Liberties). To preserve and defend the King in  
 his Person and authority, and not to change his power, and imprison  
 his Person, to discover and discourage all evil doers, and to  
 protect and defend them, to bring them to a legall tryall at mansfactors  
 court, not to impower them as Judges of their accusers, have they  
 not declared that this was the ground of their undertaking, and that  
 the Reformation of the Church, and preservation of the Law (viz.)  
 mercy and truth, Justice and Judgement, was the only thing they  
 aimed at: Having resolved never to lay down armes till this was ef-  
 fected, with many heavy imprecations, desiring the Lord no longer  
 to continue his blessing upon them, then they designed his glory and  
 the good of this poor Kingdom: now Country-men and fellow  
 Soldiers see whether the Lord hath not fully weighed them in his  
 Ballance: He if he hath not met with them in their secret Iniquity,  
 they trusted in their wisdom, and it turned to foolishness: they  
 boasted in their strength and confederacy: but the Horses of Egypt  
 are flesh and not spirit: their confidence shall prove a snare, and the  
 pit they digged for others they will fall into themselves: they have  
 sought to do what was pleasing to the Lord: they fought themselves,  
 and forgot the holy one of Israell.

In the time of their necessity they promised false, but having ob-  
 tained their ends, as they vainly imagine the case is altered: See  
 the fore-mentioned Declaration.

Although every man is to hope for the principall reward of his  
 service from God, who rewards every one according to his works, yet  
 we had our fellow bound in conscience and equity to declare,  
 that besides those who have the publicke faith engaged to them for  
 their security, such as since the beginning have done valiantly, and  
 death willingly in the cause, and such as have chosen rather to suf-  
 fer the loss of their goods, than to assist the Enemy, or to take  
 away what their Religion and Country, and shall continue con-  
 stant

stant in the same cause of doing or suffering unto the end, shall be according to their merits taken into publique notice and consideration: their losses so far as may be repaired, and themselves honoured and rewarded by such means and waies as we trust God in his providence shall afford, so that no man that hath been eminent in action, or hath suffered any notable losse for the publicke, shall be neglected or slighted, but one way or other shall be thankfully remembered to his owne honour, and the good of his posterity.

Here is a plentifull seed time, but a slender harvest; large promises but few performances: they confesse themselves bound in conscience and equity to promise, but not to performe; fellow Souldiers this belongs particularly to you, that you have beene both faithfull and valliant, if they should say the contrary, the Kingdome, your enemies, nay their owne consciences would give them the lye; but wheres your reward? They are not at leisure yet, they will when you are dis-banded, they cannot doe it altogether; no, one after another, as fast as they can get power; you shall have it may be cleane straw and a stone-wall, a stigmatized name of Rogue, Anabaptist, Brownist, &c. alack alack, they have beene so liberall to their fellow members (who lost I confesse great losses) some Townes through treachery, others Cities through cowardice, others stole one day, and was robd the next, 'tis fit they should have thousands for their faithfull service, and 'tis pittie such Masters should have better servants; but as for you, alas alas, you are Sectaries, Schismatics, you made too much hast, you bring the King to soone, to call them to account, they must raigne a little longer, and rather then they will want worke, they le begin with you, what care they what the King, Kingdome, or People suffer, provided they be secured. Therefore gentlemen and fellow Souldiers, now while you have Power imptove it, remember the end of your taking up arms, was to defend the Kings Majesty, and to bring offenders to tryall, let them be of which side they will, without limitation, and accordingly let them know that you expect and will have every member whether of the Lords or Commons, who stands charged with any crime, to be delivered up to the tryall of the Law to be appointed or condemned; and that His Majesty be invested in His full power, and that the great Taxes and burthens be removed, the Souldiers of all Armies, that be or hath been under command of this present Parliament



Parliament, in point of Honour be satisfied, a generall act of  
obedience passed for both parties, so farr as law and iustice will  
allow, mitigated, it being a most unmercifull act for the fa-  
thers crime to ruine whole families. That there be an account  
given of all moneys received upon the severall Ordinances of  
Parliament, and of the disposal thereof. That the publique  
debt be paid by a generall tax, equally laid upon all sorts and  
degrees of people according to their estate, (if there be not e-  
nough found in banks in the lands of Parliament men, Com-  
mittee men and the like.)

That the Militia be put into faithfull hands, and not conti-  
nued in the disposal of your and the Kingdome enemies.

That corruptions in courts of iustice be examined, reformed,  
and reduced to the premative institution.

That the illegall and extrajudiciall fees of Judges, Lawyers,  
and Jeylors may be regulated.

That a Declaration be published to the Kingdome with speed  
by all the faithfull Knights and Bargeses in the House of Com-  
mons, against the illegall proceedings of that trayterous party,  
and that they protest against them, to the end the Kingdome  
may be informed who are their enemies, lest the good and bad  
(being unknown) perish together.

That the last priviledges of the Parliament may be by Decla-  
ration made manifest to the Kingdome, and the Kingdome not  
inflamed by an unknown and unlimited priviledge.

That the House of Commons be hence forward, not like a  
dole Committee, but a free Court of Iudicature, alwayes open  
to receive the Petitions of the respective Countie and Corpo-  
rations, by whom they are trusted, and to execute Justice and  
redress without delay or partiallity, and that it be also  
declared

declared (as formerly) to be the liberty of the people to Petition; and the duty of Parliaments to receive and redress them.

That every Member of that house, against whom any charge hath been or shall be brought, be forthwith suspended the house, and secured, as hath been the practice of former Parliaments, and not protected and abetted.

That all wayes that hath been used by any Member of Parliament, or any other Agents for them, either in Scotland or elsewhere for the raising of forces against the Army, be specially declared against by both Houses, and the Kingdome inabled by their Militia to oppose all such forces, whether from abroad or at home.

That sufficient care be taken for the liberty and protection of those which cannot submit unto the externall worship of the nation; though otherwise conformable to the civill power and authority thereof.

This is that which must be the foundation of your peace if it be lasting; and if you disband before this be obtained, you may say farewell, liberty, peace, and all that outward comfort which you may justly challenge as your Birth-Right, both by the law of God, and fundamentall Institution of this Kingdome.

And you poore Commons of England, unlesse you seriously and suddenly lay your condition to heart, and as one man rise up for the vindicating of your selves against those which have abused and daily endeavour to enslave you; and if you doe not now take this opportunity intoyning with and assisting of this Army, who hath been faithfull in delivering you from one enemy, and have now againe undertaken to stand in the gap, and to be your protectors and restorers, I say

If you shall now dissent them, know assuredly, that you doe  
hammer out a yoke for your owne necke, which will pierce  
the lives, liberties, and estates, of your selves and posterities, and  
when your sufferings bring you sorrow, you may not happily  
find deliverance.

You see they confesse, in case the body representative deerve  
their trust, the body politique hath power to preserve itselfe,  
Booke Decl. pag. 207. Here is warrant sufficient, up therefore  
and be doing, and the Lord who is wisdom and strength make  
you both wise and valiant. Farewell.

This is the Councell of him that  
will not only prescribe, but in-  
deavour the obtaining the same  
with the hazard of his life and  
fortune.

I. H.

**FINIS.**

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